

The Daily Gazette

USISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

TERMS: \$10.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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Business Directory.

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer.

Homeopathic and Surgeon.

Wagoning and Draying.

Botanic Physician.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Artist, Studio in Dewey's new block.

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SANFORD A. HUDSON.

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NEW YORK CASH STORE.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS.

W. ROBINSON.

WANTED!

Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry.

REGULAR ARMY!

Pay per Month, \$15.

Adolph Oshwaldt.

HAIR JEWELRY, BRACELETS.

Every Article Warranted Satisfactory.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

McKee & Bro's Mammoth Store.

Piano Forte and Organ!

WILL be happy to give instruction to those who

Cash Paid

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

WINES AND LIQUORS

WHEELLOCK'S.

Genuine Liquors

Cognac and Rochelle Brandy.

Superior Article of Old Tom Gin.

WEST INDIA RUM.

Fine Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies.

RYE WHISKY, LOW PRICED, THAT IS PURE.

Pure Whisky Wine, Sweet Sherry, Madeira, &c.

CURRENT WINE.

from one to eight years old.

DECEASED SOUTH AFRICAN PORTER, BOTTLED

ONE YEAR.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

of all kinds, some of which have been bottled

for one to eight years, and in short everything in this line

for Medical Purposes.

Also, received, a fine lot of

French Brandy, Brandy, Port, Apple, Jellies, Pickles,

Mushrooms, Clams, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines,

Caviar, Pickles, and all other delicacies.

All goods warranted the best quality and as low

as anywhere in the west.

J. A. DENELL.

REGULATORS.

A CHANGE.

THE publisher having purchased the stock of goods

formerly owned by J. C. Spaulding, takes this

method of informing the citizens of Janesville and the

country generally that he will keep a full assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

Spectacles, &c., &c.

at the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where

he will be pleased to meet any and all of the former

patrons and as many new ones as may honor him with

a call. He pledges them he will give them better

prices than he has had in the city and will be

pleased to have several years experience as a practical

WATCH REPAIRER.

four of which in this city. I can safely promise those

having watches for repairs that if they are trusted to

my care I will do them just and at a charge will be

moderate.

Chances and Jewelry carefully and neatly repaired.

WE WILL

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THAT INTERCEPTED DISPATCH FROM

BRANDENBURG.—The report that was telegraphed

to us yesterday from the New

York Herald, giving what purports to be a

dispatch sent by Beauregard to Richmond,

calling for reinforcements, said to have

been intercepted by Gen. Mitchell at Hunt-

sville, Ala., is no doubt true.

Our Cairo correspondent says he has

good authority for stating that the follow-

ing are the dispatches that Gen. Mitchell's

corps of telegraphers succeeded in taking

of the wires at Huntsville, before the en-

emy was aware that the line was "tapped"

at that place by the federals:

"To Jeff. Davis.—You must send me re-

inforcements, or I shall not be able to hold

out against the enemy."

BRANDENBURG.

"To Gen. Beauregard.—I cannot send

you reinforcements, for I have none to

spare. I want reinforcements myself."

DAVIS.

That General Mitchell did get something

"good" from the enemy by telegraph at

Huntsville, seems to be settled, and our

correspondent's version of the fact is more

plausible than that of the New York Herald,

and is probably correct.—Chicago Journal.

PRAYER OF THANKS FOR EMANCIPATION.

The session of the house was opened,

last Thursday morning, with the following

prayer by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, chap-

lain of the house:

We thank Thee for the abolition of sla-

very in the District of Columbia. We

thank Thee for the emancipation of slaves

in the capital of our country. We thank

Thee that our soil is now free from slavery,

and that this air is free air, and so shall

remain forever. We accept this great ben-

ediction, not as the result of human mani-

festation, but as a matter of policy, but

as a Divine intervention, as the develop-

JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Best Jobbing Offices

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES!

PROMPTNESS

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

Work and our Facilities for Executing It

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are

filled, but the price charged.

Hoit, Bowen & Wilcox.

GREAT REDUCTION

The Prices

SINGER & CO'S

STANDARD MACHINES.

Well known to be the best for

Manufacturing Purposes:

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$90,

Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$100,

Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine,

is the best machine in the world for Family Sewing

and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with

hemmer, and beautifully ornamented),

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and

application for manufacturing purposes; Price, (with

hemmer, and beautifully ornamented),

LEATHER WORK.

In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness

Making, etc., and every kind of extra work, with an

arm long enough to take under it and attach the

largest steel blades. There is scarcely any part of a

machine which cannot be better done with them

than by hand; so that, the saving of time and labor is

very great. The table under these machines is 24 in-

ches wide, and will hold any extra work, and the

quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast

as small ones.

Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch

1862

Chicago and North-Western Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Trains leave Janesville:

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 8:30 A. M.

Freight Train, for Chicago, 8:30 A. M.

Passenger Train, for Oakbrook, 7:15 A. M.

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Passenger Train, for Oakbrook, 7:15 A. M.

Michigan Central and Great Western

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake at

Chicago:

6:00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day

except Sunday.

7:00 P. M., Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day

except Sunday.

Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad

agencies in the west, and at the General Office, corner La

Salle and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chi

cago, and at the depot, foot Lake street.

H. J. SPRADLEY.

1861 - - - 1861

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

American Express Co., - - - Proprietors.

FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

FORWARDS goods at a more expeditious rate than

any line running west except the regular Express

and Freight lines, connecting the entire route from

New York and Boston, will be given.

Through receipts will be given at 124 Murray street, New

York, and 69 Washington street, Boston.

Mark all packages

"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"

and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas

streets, New York, and Western R. R. Depot, Mass.

General Office, at the Freight Depot of Lake Street, Chi

cago, and at the depot, foot Lake street.

H. J. SPRADLEY.

1861 - - - 1861

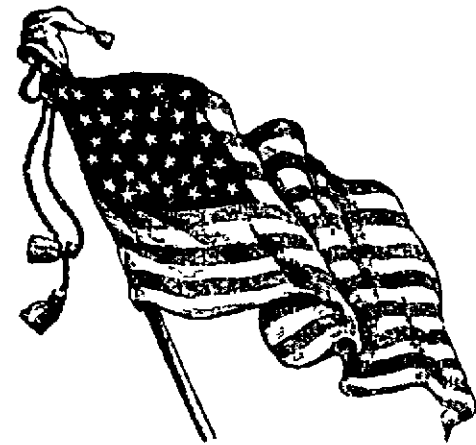
MERCHANTS' DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

American Express Co., - - - Proprietors.

FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON

TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Mitchell Makes Another Move.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell have occupied Tusculum, Ala. This place is near Florence, which is at the head of navigation on the Tennessee river, sixty miles above Pittsburgh Landing. Gen. Mitchell now holds 200 miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Attack on Fort Macon.

Gen. Burnside was to have made an attack on Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., yesterday. We shall soon hear the result. Since the Parrott guns put balls through the masonry work of Fort Pulaski, there can be no doubt that every one of the old forts, held by the rebels, will be reduced to heaps of ruins. It will, then, be some years before Uncle Sam invests his money in similar fortifications, especially in the south.

Change in the Navy Department.

It appears from our telegraphic dispatches, this afternoon, that Secretary Welles is about to resign. While we believe the affairs of this department have been honestly managed, as a general thing, the unfortunate arrangement made by the Secretary with his brother-in-law, Morgan, for the purchase of vessels in New York, cannot be justified; and the want of energy displayed previous to the Norfolk navy yard disaster, will always, we fear, be a blot upon the management of the Navy Department. It is not, therefore, to be regretted that a change is about to take place. We hope Gen. Banks may be his successor.

Confiscation Bills in Congress.

The bill confiscating the property of rebels, introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Hingham, of Ohio, was defeated, yesterday, in the house. By our dispatches, to-day, we learn that the republican members had a caucus, on this subject, last night, in which it was decided that a committee of seven should be appointed to report a general confiscation bill. This indicates an intention on the part of the majority to pass some kind of a confiscation bill. This is well. The loyal people of the whole country demand such a measure. While they may not insist upon a law which shall include all the property of every man who has been engaged in this rebellion, they will not be satisfied unless the active, persistent and malignant rebels are punished in this way. And especially will they continue to demand that the assumed right to the service of slaves shall be forfeited in every case. As slavery is the cause of the rebellion, it should be wiped out entirely, so as to ensure peace and concord in the Union.

The Fight at Elizabeth City.

The victory which the rebels reported for themselves, at Elizabeth City, N. C., turns out to be on the federal side. The rebels "skedaddled" at the first fire. Did any one ever hear of a true account of a battle coming from that source?

The List of Casualties in the Wisconsin Regiments, at the late Battle.

We publish, to-day, a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Wisconsin regiments, at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. We presume it is not entirely complete, but nearly so, and is the result of much labor on the part of Mr. Bundy of the Wisconsin. He is entitled to the thanks of the friends of the regiments for his industry in collecting the material for this list, while at the battle field. The Chicago papers profess to represent the northwest in the collection and publication of news, but they have principally confined themselves to reporting for Illinois regiments, and lauding them for the part they took in the recent battle, while Wisconsin is almost entirely ignored, or if noticed, misrepresented. In the next battle, which is to take place very soon near Corinth, there may be seven or eight Wisconsin regiments and batteries with Gen. Halleck's army, and a competent corps of reporters should be present from this state to record their gallant acts, and forward, without delay, a statement of the casualties that may occur among them.

The Cost of a Siege.—A siege is an expensive operation. In that of Sebastopol the allies employed 2,875 guns for which were served 2,381,042 shot and shell, and 11,484,304 lbs. of powder, exclusive of what was used by the fleet on the day on which they assisted in the bombardment. The bombardment lasted five hours and a half, and 963,680 shot and shell were used. The French transported to the Crimea 309,268 men and 42,974 horses and mules; of the men they lost 69,229 by sickness and casualties. The reader can make his own calculation as to the number and tonnage of vessels it would require to transport the men, horses, guns, etc.

Beauregard calls the late battle-field "Shiloh." We presume that his secretary of state, Judah P. Benjamin, will advocate now, for the prophecy of the patriarch Jacob was that "the scepter shall not depart from Judah until Shiloh come."—Louisville Journal.

While the soldiers from every state represented in the great battle at Pittsburgh Landing, have had justice, and sometimes more than justice done to their deeds, our noble volunteers, who fought as well as any and better than the most, have been neglected, their brave deeds unchronicled. This is a burning shame, as well as an incalculable loss to the state, whose honor they have vindicated. We felt it to be so, at all events, and the writer went down to the battle field, with Gov. Harvey and his party of surgeons, on purpose to learn exactly what our volunteers did, and to report their deeds fairly. We found this an extremely difficult task. Not, however, from any trouble in ascertaining the courage and good conduct of our soldiers, for that was extolled by every one in the army with whom we conversed, but because from the nature of the battle, it was almost impossible, to follow the different stages of it with accuracy. We did the best that could be done, in learning the full details of the fight from the officers and men engaged in it, but, with regard to the 16th and 18th, there were unavoidable discrepancies in the various statements of the details. These, however, did not relate to the essentials, and we are satisfied that in the main our report is correct, much more so than is commonly the case. And first we will give an account of the fighting of the 16th—Col. Allen.

This regiment was placed nearly to the right of Gen. Prentiss' division, which was the left division of the army. This division was placed in the far front, in single line of battle, almost entirely unsupported by artillery, and with no reserve force near enough to be of service. It has been generally claimed by reporters anxious to magnify the exploits of the divisions to the right of this, that the main impact of the rebel army was first made on these divisions. From the time when the attack was known to have commenced on Prentiss, and from the fact that it was through his lines that the flanking of our army was accomplished, it seems certain to us that the first and heaviest attack was made on this left division. This is not material, for it is evident that the attack on this division, so sudden, so unprepared for by any generalship on our side, and so overwhelming, that the division had but three courses to pursue: to remain and be annihilated while fighting, to remain and be taken, or to retreat. It will be seen that our regiments during that terrible Sunday did just what regimental duty of honor might be expected to do. They stood, while being fearfully cut up, then retreated fighting, stood again when they could, and when regimental fighting was plainly over, fought on their own hook, dealing death to forces which it was impossible to resist.

On Saturday night the four right companies of the 16th were sent out on picket duty, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Fairchild, about half a mile distant from their camp, in a tolerably open wood. They were so near the enemy as to hear them coughing, in the night, but supposed that they were pickets, like themselves. About day-light there was a little firing between these advanced parties. At first the enemy advanced irregularly, as a strong picket. About the first fire, Capt. Saxe, company A, fell, shot through the breast; the first victim, as the writer believes, of the great battle, at the same time Orderly Williams, a type of Berlin, and a noble fellow, was killed. Our pickets advanced at first and took a position behind a fence, and by their sharp, telling fire, checked the enemy for a few minutes, the enemy firing rapidly all the time. The enemy then advanced in force, drawn up in battalions, bringing as they advanced, and marching steadily. This was the advance of the whole of one wing of the rebel army. The pickets then retreated, paying their compliments from behind trees, as they did so.

About this time, Gen. Prentiss, while it was uncertain what the firing meant, ordered the adjutant to have the regiment formed in line, without any excitement. The firing soon became louder and more rapid, and Col. Allen gave the order to fall in line, which was done in a few minutes, nearly the full regiment turning out, a hundred among them who had been reported lost for duty as a result of the morning. The line was quickly formed, and the regiment advanced about fifty rods, into a little brush in front of the camp. The colonel was not then fully certain whether the enemy were advancing in force, and as the pickets were falling back, the regiment was wheeled to the right about a quarter turn, to protect them, changing front. This new front was in perfect order. The regiment was then formed in an open wood to the left of Waterhouse's battery. Within forty rods, in front, was a thick wood and underbrush, in which the enemy lay perfectly concealed. About the time the new front was fairly formed, the rebels rose in mass, a continuous line of battle, entirely outflanking the regiment as far as could be seen, and from the position of the regiment, they had a raking cross fire of the whole line. Nearly all of the 16th found death and wounded on this position were hit crossways. The regiment stood this terrible, and unendurable fire, for about twenty minutes, without flinching or changing position, and returning a steady fire all the while. The enemy were ten columns deep, and each column was five deep. This made it impossible for the 16th to stand its ground, but at the same time exposed the rebels to great loss from the steady fire of our regiment's Belgian allies. The prisoners taken that day said that the balls from these rifles went frequently through three men consecutively.

This position was untenable of course, and brave men might have been pardoned for leaving it without a fight. In the heat of this desperate fighting, the enemy, with thousands to spare, had flanked, and almost enveloped the regiment, and Colonel Allen ordered a retreat. At this terribly exposed position about forty men were lost, among them Lieut. Vail, Co. L, wounded and died the next day; Lieut. Smith, Co. A, dangerously wounded in the shoulder; four sergeants of Co. G, wounded; Michael R. O'Connell, Andrew Chambers, James Crawford and John M. Jones; Sergeant E. D. Bradford, Co. K, wounded; the color sergeant Co. E, wounded and since died, and Joseph L. Hooker, sergeant same company, killed. Capt. Williams received a slight wound in the left hand. The officers behaved gallantly.

The regiment fell back as steadily as possible under the fire of the advancing rebels, who had nearly surrounded them, and reformed about 30 rods in the rear of the first line, making a second stand, forming an even line in front of the masses of the enemy who were not over twenty rods distant under thick cover, while the regiment was in an open wood. They at once opened fire on the rebels who halted in the edge of the underbrush, as they saw the 16th making a stand, and held them there for half an hour until they had flanked the 16th on both sides, the regiments on the right and left having given away. This fire was very destructive, as the brush still stood and the prisoners testify, one of them from an Alabama regiment, acknowledging that his regiment lost nearly two-thirds of its men at this point. This may be exaggerated, but those who were detailed after the Monday's fight to bury the dead, counted two hundred dead rebels within a space of a little over

The retreat from this position was necessarily rather irregular, the wonder is that it was not a stampede. For about twenty rods the men obeyed the order of General Prentiss "to fall back and take it from tree to tree." The enemy were steadily advancing in overpowering number, in front and on both sides, and the 16th, obliged by each flank and back, although the enemy advanced faster on the flanks than in the front, and what was terribly annoying, one of our batteries, about 30 rods behind, was at this time firing right thro' the 16th.

At this point Col. Allen had two horses shot under him, the while as cool and steady as if on the parade ground. Lieut. Col. Fairchild, who had won the hearts of his men by his cool and cheerful heroism, then fell severely wounded in the thigh, and was carried back—burning with impatience because he could no longer lead his men. Capt. Train, Co. F, received a very severe wound. Capt. Wheeler, Co. G, and Sergt. Long, of the same company, were both wounded, ten or twelve privates were killed, and about twenty-five wounded.

Then the colonel ordered the regiment to fall back to the next division line of battle, about eighty rods to the rear, for it must not be forgotten that the 16th had stood all this desperate work, almost alone.

During this retreat the rebel fire was constant from three sides, and at an average distance of not over twenty rods, the colonel being the last man on this retreat, and directing his men to form as soon as a tenable position could be reached. Many of the men, even in this terrible fire, stopped behind trees, and gave their respects to the pursuing enemy. To the right and left, the line was abandoned by the supporting troops, and this line, except that immediately in rear of the regiment, was occupied by the solid columns of the enemy, advancing at double-quick. Several were wounded in the retreat.

The 16th passed by the reinforcements coming from the river, and then rallied and marched towards the river, to a spring for water, and for ammunition, for in their long fight they had expended their ammunition almost entirely. After accomplishing these objects, the regiment marched back in good order, and took a position about half a mile in the rear of their camp, from which they had been driven, immediately in the rear of the line of battle then engaged, by order of Gen. Prentiss, ready, after all their heavy losses, hard fighting, and fatigue, to do battle again.

They lay down upon the top of a ridge of ground, a short distance to the right of a battery, and where the shot and shell of the enemy were falling uncomfortably close, for about three quarters of an hour. The enemy then made an advance on the left of the battery, our lines giving way. A brigadier then ordered Col. Allen to advance in place of this broken line.

The regiment marched up in good order, and opened fire, the enemy being not over fifteen rods distant, advancing in a regular line which reached to the right and left as far as could be seen. There was a right-about to the right and left, fighting nobly. The 16th stood and discharged their eight rounds, in perfect order, until these supporting regiments fell back, the enemy rapidly taking their places.

Here, Col. Allen received a pretty severe wound in the arm, which had as little effect on his coolness, as though it had been a flea bite. Capt. Pease, Co. D, was wounded in the leg, from which he has since died, fighting like a tiger while he could stand. Lieut. Vail, Co. K, equally courageous, was severely wounded, and a few privates were killed and wounded. The loss would have been frightful, but the enemy being in a ravine fired too high.

When the regiment was thus flanked again and nearly out of ammunition, their colonel ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order to about half a mile of the Landing. Even in this desperate position, one private, Enoch Kehrly, Co. I, all honor to his heroism, persisted in remaining and firing his last two cartridges.

When it arrived at this position it rested about half an hour, and received an aid from Gen. Prentiss' Aid to advance half a mile to the support of a battery of siege guns, which had commenced to play on the enemy with terrible effect, tearing down whole platoons of the rebels, and shaking the ground like an earthquake. About this time the gunboats opened fire with similar effect.

About five o'clock, Col. Allen being disabled by his wound, Major Reynolds was asked by an aid of Gen. Sherman's to take his place to the support of his center, about a mile distant, and he did so, and formed in line of battle. There they remained waiting for orders to fire, the shells flying over them, for about an hour. While the major was forming them in line, Gen. Grant rode up, and thanked him for his support.

After this waiting, Gen. Harburt rode up and asked if the men had rations, and as they had none, the general ordered the major to retreat to the landing to procure them, telling him at the same time that the men had done nobly. The regiment, or what was left of it, then marched to within half a mile of the Landing, where it encamped for the night, without tents or blankets, and exposed all night to a drenching rain.

On Monday morning after a late breakfast, the men being considerably scattered and exhausted, the remnant of the regiment was found in line by Major Reynolds, and marched to the center of the line of our army. About nine o'clock he was ordered by Gen. Harburt to march to the front where the fight was going on, and report to the first general he met. He obeyed, taking the regiment in the direction of the heavy firing, and forming in line. The enemy not appearing at that point, after resting a short time, he took them in another direction to the front. Thus the regiment, totally without orders from general officers, went from one position to another, always toward where the enemy seemed to be, but never, in that vast and broken field, meeting them, until at four o'clock the fight virtually ended. The regiment then retraced its steps to within half a mile of the Landing, where it again encamped, without blankets or tents, and again exposed to their own guns, and everything of value carried off or destroyed. Their first care was of the wounded and killed in their vicinity, who were all treated alike, friends and foes, except that our wounded were first attended to, and our killed had head honors put up on their graves. They were thus occupied till Thursday night, all of their own wounded having been taken care of on Tuesday. Most of these were taken to the river on Sunday, and put aboard boats.

Thus gloriously fought the 16th, forced to retreat, but making the enemy pay dearly for every inch of ground gained, remaining steadfast when it would have scarcely been disgraced to have abandoned a fight against impossibilities—their officers as cool and collected as though it was their fifth instead of their first fight, fighting steadily and in regimental order, and desperately and individually when this order was broken, and reflecting honor on the state which sent them, throughout the whole of their participation in the fearful battle, the main force of whose fury burst suddenly on them and the rest of Prentiss' division.

I tried to gather incidents of the individual prowess of the men. Of these Gov.

Harvey had several which were lost, but a few which I had put down in my note book may be interesting. The general, and undoubtedly truthful, answers to inquiries after these incidents, was that every man was too busy to see what his neighbor was doing.

Sergeant Bradford, Co. K, loaded his rifle and stood looking deliberately into the rebel ranks, when Capt. Williams asked him why he did not fire. He said he was looking for his man. Just then a rebel fired a shot along the front of the line, and the sergeant drew on him, fired, and the officer fell. This was told us as a specimen of the coolness of our men.

Private L. E. White of the same company, stood firing behind a tree, after the whole regiment had retreated. Lieut. Vail called to him, and told him he would be taken. The bullets were flying in a perfect storm all around. He replied that he would first fire what cartridges he had and did, and during a short lull in the battle, rejoined his regiment.

Capt. Williams lost two men, Ephraim Cooper and Wm. A. Clark, because having got good position behind trees, they kept their places, after the retreat and were then shot.

If I had had time to have made thorough inquiries among the officers, I should have doubtless gathered a hundred instances like these.

The prisoners taken by the regiment were for some time firmly convinced that it was either a regiment of regulars, or of sharpshooters.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SALT LAKE, April 19.
The legislature of the state, Deseret assembled in this city on the 14th inst., in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Young. The governor's message is patriotic. Two United States senators are to be elected.

CAIRO, April 23.
A dispatch from the fleet of the 22d, says that for three days not a gun has been fired. The combatants seemingly satisfied to save their powder, until something can be accomplished by its distribution. The enemy is reported to have 14 gunboats off the fort, together with the ram Manassas. The latter and seven of the former arrived on Sunday. Hollins has returned from New Orleans with the Melita. The Desoto left the fleet, yesterday, with a hundred barrels of cotton, for Cairo, the first shipment north since the commencement of hostilities.

It is reported that the Mound City hospital will be suspended, until the waters subside. The sick and wounded there will be transferred to other hospitals.

The steamer Tigress arrived this afternoon from Pittsburgh Landing, officers of the 12th Iowa, on board, report the water falling. Their regiment has but 12 effective men left.

New York, April 23.

The Post says: The rumors in regard to the conduct of the accomplished officer Gen. W. S. Smith, at Warwick river, appeared to have no foundation. Not only is he one of the most temperate men in the army, but he has the authority of a private dispatch from Gen. McClellan for saying that on the occasion alluded to, he gallantly and skillfully gained a great victory, and, silencing the fire of a battery, which was splendidly done with little loss on our side.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
Tribune's dispatch.—Horace Maynard, who returned from Tennessee and took his seat to-day, declares himself in favor of a stringent confiscation act against the rebels. Several other border state members will support one.

The senate committee on territories has instructed its chairman to report a bill identical with that reported to the house by Mr. Ashley, organizing the territory of Arizona. One session extends the Wilcox provision over every territory now organized.

The following has been issued from the war department:
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1862.
General Order No. 4.—The Secretary of War has observed with some surprise that the commander of one or two military departments, conceiving themselves empowered to do so, have undertaken to accept the resignation of and otherwise discharge from the service of the United States, officers commissioned or appointed by the President. In the volunteer staff of the army. All such discharges are irregular, and unless confirmed by the President, void and of no effect. None but the President can discharge an officer appointed by himself, and as he has not delegated this power to any general, no general must attempt to exercise it. By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

By general orders, issued from the war department, adjutant general's office, April 18th, by direction of the president, Brigadier Surgeon J. H. Thomson, U. S. volunteers, is dismissed from the service as an alarmist, on the recommendation of his commanding general, Maj. Gen. Burnside.

On the recommendation of Brig. Gen. Sumner, commanding second army corps, approved by Maj. Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Major Von Steinham, Capt. Hotcheter and Capt. Camp, 69th regiment New York volunteers; Lieut. Lombard, assistant adjutant 8th Illinois cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon William West, New York artillery, are stricken from the rolls of the army for being captured by the enemy while struggling, without authority, beyond the outposts of the army, March 29th, 1862.

The headquarters of Lieut. Col. Wm. Hoffman, 8th infantry, commissary general of prisoners, is transferred from New York city to Detroit.

This morning the senate military committee passed upon several nominations. Among those reported for confirmation were Gen. Shields, to be major general, and Col. Crittenden of Kentucky to be brigadier general.

Horatio King, Buchanan's postmaster general, was nominated, to-day, as commissioner under the District emancipation act, in place of Ex Mayor Berret.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
Times' special.—An officer of artillery in town, to-night, from near Warrenton Junction, reports the rebels in strong force, on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in the direction of Gordonsville. Gen. Ewell is said to be at the crossing of the river, where the railroad bridge was burned, with 8,000 men. Gen. G. W. Smith is at Gordonsville, strongly intrenched, with 30,000 men, and Gen. Jackson is crossing over from the Shenandoah valley, to unite 8,000 more to the force, making a total column of 46,000 men. If the figures are reliable we are in imminent peril in front of Manassas to manage this rebel army. I am assured by a gentleman of this city, whose position brings him in business contact with M. Mercer, that his mission had reference only to a large amount of valuable tobacco

belonging to the French government. The tobacco is known as the Belmont tobacco. Where it is said, that M. Mercer has undoubtedly examined some of it into the condition of the bogus confederacy in order to report to the Emperor the true condition of things.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
Capt. Cutting, of Gen. Burnside's staff, arrived here to-day, with despatches to the government. He states that General Reno commanded the national forces at the late reconnaissance to Elizabeth City. Capt. Cutting gives the following particulars of the affair.

On the 17th inst., Gen. Reno left Newbern and proceeded to Roanoke Island, from which place he took about 2,000 men and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be entrenching themselves on Saturday, an advance was made upon the rebels. The enemy opened fire with artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance, and from all appearances thought they had us in a trap of our own making. Our troops immediately formed and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. We then immediately took possession of the town, and after remaining a few hours retired to the main army. Our force was about 2,000, under Gen. Reno, and three boat howitzers under Col. Howard. The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia regiment of 1,100 men, a portion of the Wise Legion, and two batteries of artillery. The enemy was totally routed with a loss of about 60 men. Our loss is about 12 killed and 48 wounded. Col. Hawkins, of the New York Zouaves, received a slight flesh wound in the arm. His adjutant was reported killed.

Information, received from Union sources, is that the guns of the national forces under Gen. Burnside were probably opened on Fort Macon yesterday or to-day. General Park commands our forces.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
A republican caucus was held to-night at the capitol, about 60 members were present. Colfax in the chair, and Mr. McPherson, secretary. A general debate ensued on the confiscation bills, in which Messrs. Stevens, Blair, Corde, Hickman, Olin and others, participated. The discussion was somewhat of the character of that which has recently taken place in the house. The sense of the caucus seemed to be in favor of discriminating against the leading rebels in confiscation of all kinds of property. It was unanimously agreed to refer all the bills pending in the house to a select committee of seven members, as moved to-day by Representative Olin.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

CHICAGO, April 24.
Special to the Times, from Pittsburgh Landing.—General Mitchell's division arrived at Tusculum, Alabama, and has now possession of 200 miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburgh on April 23.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
Herald's dispatch.—A change in the navy department has been positively determined upon. The President is waiting only to fix upon the individual who is to fill the place of Secretary of the Navy. General Banks, Judge Davis, of Illinois, and Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, are each strongly urged for this position, but the selection has not yet been made.

New York, April 21.
Messrs. S. F. Rowland & Co., at the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, have already laid the keel for three more marine batteries, similar in construction to the Monitor, though much larger. In a very few days, not less than 1100 hands will be employed in the construction of these batteries. Each battery will be furnished with two turrets each, and have guns of the heaviest calibre. They will be of much greater power than the Monitor, and calculated for ocean service.

BALTIMORE, April 21.
Old Point boat has arrived. Passengers say it is reported that Gen. Burnside has received proposals from the governor of North Carolina for surrendering that state.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.
The Inquirer says that Secretary Welles is to take the mission to Spain. His successor in the navy department is not known, certainly.

WASHINGTON, April 21.
At noon, to-day, was commenced the announcement of the decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast, and in the west and northwest, &c. A large number of bidders were in attendance at the postoffice department. The proposals for the Pacific coast are very much higher than formerly, and those for Kentucky and Missouri are considerably advanced, owing, doubtless, to the military disturbances in those states; while in Indiana, Illinois, and other states, the rates are lower. The sum total of the offers for the entire lettings, is about equal to that of four years ago, for similar service.

WASHINGTON, April 24.
House.—Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the house, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence between the French and United States governments, as may have been received within the last two months, relating to the present troubles in America. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Aldrich, from committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill authorizing a treaty to be made with the Indians of Utah, with a view to purchasing their lands; also a bill authorizing treaties with the Navajo, of New Mexico, defining their limits, and extinguishing their titles to lands outside of the United States. Referred to committee of the whole.

The house resumed the consideration of the confiscation bills from yesterday. Mr. Lovejoy said that while this government is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion, it was sure that this unnatural and partial insurance has sympathizers and advocates on this floor; those who defend slavery are the defenders of this rebellion, for slavery and rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable terms.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, April 21.
Flour sales at 4,904,855 super western; 5,500,615 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 3,141 bushels, market quiet, rather more offering; 1,600,000 bushels winter red western, 1,304,341, latter very choice.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ACKNOWLEDGES HIS OBLIGATIONS TO THE DEMOCRATS.—Mr. Phillips has returned to Boston, and made a speech at Tremont Temple in that city. We quote a passage from the Boston Post's report of his remarks:

Mr. Phillips said the democratic party rears its head. It gave me the benefit of an incessant advertisement. I owe audiences of thousands and tens of thousands to the fact that a fortnight before I approached a city, the democratic press loaded its columns with advertisements for me. Cincinnati heralded me with the most excellent advertisements, and sent me sealed as her apostle to the banks of the Mississippi. [Laughter.] It was a democratic endorsement that Cincinnati gave me.—[Applause.] I opened my way to the hearts of the masses so quickly that I was almost afraid men would suspect me of collusion.

The Richmond Enquirer says that this is "a guilty war on the part of the United States." We admit that it ought to be prosecuted.—Louisville Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—On the 11th we were ordered to cook four days rations and strike tents and move on the bank of the river. This was at New Madrid. We obeyed orders and remained on the bank of the river until Saturday night, 12th, at 12 o'clock, when we went on board of a steamer, and at one o'clock on Monday we got under way as we supposed for Memphis. The entire force stationed here were in advance of us except about 2,000 troops. We steamed down the river from New Madrid about 50 miles, where we were then met by the steamer B, with the assistant secretary of war on board, and ordered back to the first landing. Our division, consisting of troops on board of seven large transports, turned about and landed here. We are now awaiting orders. A large fleet is below us with several gun boats and mortar boats. We hear the river is so high at Randolph that we cannot land. How long we will lay here is unknown, but I think not long. The steamers are all here and we are living on board. We have very good fare at \$1.60 per day, beds, &c.; it is something in war to have a bed to sleep on. There is a large quantity of rebel goods here which were captured at No. 10, from the retreating party.

During last night our regiment lost two men overboard, one from company E, and one from my company. The man from my company was Conrad Palm, from Fulton. Both were swept away by the strong current and drowned. One of company D's men fell dead on the boat. So you see there are chances of men losing their lives in war without getting shot. Our regiment numbers less by one hundred to-day than when it left the state of Wisconsin.

We are on board of a splendid boat. The weather is very warm, and the mosquitoes are eating us up almost. The men have been out in the cane brakes and got some very nice fish poles, but have no lines and hooks to use them with.

Our mail will be sent to Cairo and will follow us.

Yours, &c.,

W. B. BRITTON,

Captain in 8th Reg't Wis. Vol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Tax-Payers

CITY OF JANESVILLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that tax lists containing the re-assessment of taxes in said city of Janesville for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, have been committed to the authorized treasurer of said city for collection; and said treasurer will receive payment of the taxes in said lists, at his office, over the grocery store of H. L. Warren, in said city until the third Monday in May, 1862.

H. FORD, Jr.,

Treasurer of the city of Janesville.

THE WIZARD OF THE

will cure those troubled with

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEU-

RALGIA, ERACACHE AND

DIPHTHERIA,

Free of Charge,

If they will call at

Myers House

During the day in our city.

Michigan Maple Sugar!

at

THE HUNTER'S

New Auction and Commission Store.

ap22151

New Styles

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Celebrated Skirts!

JUST received, The Patent Spiral, Lace, &c. Co. J. W. Bradley, of New York, has just received, from the same source, the most beautiful, durable, and comfortable Skirts, made in the world. They are made of the finest materials, and are of all styles, made in white, gray, and natural, of all sizes, for Ladies, Misses and Children, of all ages, and are of superior



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gen. Mitchell Makes Another Move.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell have occupied Tusculum, Ala. This place is near Florence, which is at the head of navigation on the Tennessee river, sixty miles above Pittsburgh Landing. Gen. Mitchell now holds 200 miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Attack on Fort Macon.

Gen. Burnside was to have made an attack on Fort Macon, near Beaufort, N. C., yesterday. We shall soon hear the result. Since the Parrott guns put balls through the masonry work of Fort Pulaski, there can be no doubt that every one of the old forts, held by the rebels, will be reduced to heaps of ruins. It will, then, be some years before Uncle Sam invests his money in similar fortifications, especially in the south.

Change in the Navy Department.

It appears from our telegraphic dispatches, this afternoon, that Secretary Welles is about to resign. While we believe the affairs of this department have been honestly managed, as a general thing, the unfortunate arrangement made by the Secretary with his brother-in-law, Morgan, for the purchase of vessels in New York, cannot be justified; and the want of energy displayed previous to the Norfolk navy yard disaster, will always, we fear, be a blot upon the management of the Navy Department. It is not, therefore, to be regretted that a change is about to take place. We hope Gen. Banks may be his successor.

Confiscation Bill in Congress.

The bill confiscating the property of rebels, introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, was defeated, yesterday, in the house. By our dispatches, to-day, we learn that the republican members had a caucus, on this subject, last night, in which it was decided that a committee of seven should be appointed to report a general confiscation bill. This indicates an intention on the part of the majority to pass some kind of a confiscation bill. This is well. The loyal people of the whole country demand such a measure. While they may not insist upon a law which shall include all the property of every man who has been engaged in this rebellion, they will not be satisfied unless the active, persistent and malignant rebels are punished in this way. And especially will they continue to demand that the assumed right to the service of slaves shall be forfeited in every case. As slavery is the cause of the rebellion, it should be wiped out entirely, so as to ensure peace and concord in the Union.

The Fight at Elizabeth City.

The victory which the rebels reported for themselves, at Elizabeth City, N. C., turns out to be on the federal side. The rebels "skedaddled" at the first fire. Did any one ever hear of a true account of a battle coming from that source?

The List of Casualties in the Wisconsin Regiments, at the late Battle.

We publish, to-day, a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Wisconsin regiments, at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. We presume it is not entirely complete, but nearly so, and is the result of much labor on the part of Mr. Bundy of the Wisconsin. He is entitled to the thanks of the friends of the regiments for his industry in collecting the material for this list, while at the battle field. The Chicago papers profess to represent the northwest in the collection and publication of news, but they have principally confined themselves to reporting for Illinois regiments, and lauding them for the part they took in the recent battle, while Wisconsin is almost entirely ignored, or if noticed, misrepresented. In the next battle, which is to take place very soon near Corinth, there may be seven or eight Wisconsin regiments and batteries with Gen. Halleck's army, and a competent corps of reporters should be present from this state to record their gallant acts, and forward, without delay, a statement of the casualties that may occur among them.

THE COST OF A SIEGE.—A siege is an expensive operation. In that of Sebastopol the allies employed 2,875 guns for which were served 2,381,042 shot and shell, and 11,484,304 lbs. of powder, exclusive of what was used by the fleet on the day on which they assisted in the bombardment. The bombardment lasted five hours and a half, and 962,680 shot and shell were used. The French transported to the Crimea 309,268 men and 42,974 horses and mules; of the men they lost 39,229 by sickness and casualties. The reader can make his own calculation as to the number and tonnage of vessels it would require to transport the men, horses, guns, etc.

Beauregard calls the late battle of "Shiloh." We presume that his secretary of state, Judah P. Benjamin, will abdicate now, for the prophecy of the patriarch Jacob was that "the scepter shall not depart from Judah until Shiloh come."—Louisville Journal.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Our Wisconsin Boys in the Pittsburgh Battle.

While the soldiers from every other state represented in the great battle at Pittsburgh Landing, have had justice, and sometimes more than justice done to their deeds, our noble volunteers, who fought as well as any and better than the most, have been neglected, their brave deeds unchronicled. This is a burning shame, as well as an incalculable loss to the state, whose honor they have vindicated. We felt it to be so, at all events, and the writer went down to the battle field, with Gov. Harvey and his party of surgeons, on purpose to learn exactly what our volunteers did, and to report their deeds truly. We found this an extremely difficult task. Not, however, from any trouble in ascertaining the courage and good conduct of our soldiers, for that was extolled by every one in the army with whom we conversed, but because of the nature of the battle, it was almost impossible, to follow the different stages of it with accuracy. We did the best that could be done, in learning the full details of the fight from the officers and men engaged in it, but, with regard to the 16th and 18th, there were unavoidable discrepancies in the various statements of the doers. These, however, did not detract from the essential facts, and we satisfied that in the main our report is correct, much more so than is commonly the case. And first we will give an account of the fighting of the 16th—Col. Allen.

This regiment was placed nearly to the right of Gen. Prentiss' division, which was the left division of the army. This division was placed in the far front, in single line of battle, almost entirely unsupported by artillery, and with no reserves for near enough to be of service. It has been generally claimed by reporters anxious to magnify the exploits of the divisions to the right of this, that the main impact of the rebel army was first upon the 16th. This was not the case. At the time when the attack was known to have commenced on Prentiss, and from the fact that it was through his lines that the flanking of our army was accomplished, it seems certain to us that the first and heaviest attack was made on this left division. This is not material, for it is evident that the attack on this division, so sudden, so unprepared for by any generalship on our side, and so overwhelming, that the division had but three courses to pursue: to remain and be annihilated while fighting, to remain and be taken, or to retreat. It will be seen that our men during that terrible Sunday did just what regiments made up of heroes, might be expected to do. They stood, while being fearfully cut up, then retreated fighting, stood again when they could, and when regimental fighting was plainly over, fought on their own hook, dealing death to forces which it was impossible to resist.

On Saturday night the four right companies of the 16th were sent out on picket duty, under command of Lieut. Colonel Fairchild, about half a mile distant from their camp, in a tolerably open wood. They were sent out at the time when the rebels were expected to make an attack. On Sunday they were sent out on picket duty, under command of Lieut. Colonel Fairchild, about half a mile distant from their camp, in a tolerably open wood. They were sent out at the time when the rebels were expected to make an attack. On Sunday they were sent out on picket duty, under command of Lieut. Colonel Fairchild, about half a mile distant from their camp, in a tolerably open wood. They were sent out at the time when the rebels were expected to make an attack.

About this time, Gen. Prentiss, while it was uncertain what the firing meant, ordered the adjutant to have the regiment formed in line, without any excitement. The firing soon became louder and more rapid, and Col. Allen gave the order to fall in line, which was done in a few minutes, nearly the full regiment turning out, a hundred among them, who had been reported as absent. About the time the new front was fairly formed, the rebels rose in mass, a continuous line of battle, entirely outflanking the regiment as far as could be seen, and from the position of the regiment, they had a raking cross fire of the whole line. Nearly all of the 16th found dead and wounded on this position were hit crossways. The regiment stood this terrible, and unendurable fire, for about twenty minutes, without flinching or changing position, and returning a steady fire all the while. The enemy were then ordered to retreat, and the 16th followed them. This made it impossible for the 16th to stand its ground, but at the same time exposed the rebels to great loss from the steady fire of our regiment's Belgian rifles. The prisoners taken the next day said that the balls from these rifles went frequently through three men successively.

This position was untenable of course, and brave men might have been pardoned for leaving it without a fight. In the heat of this desperate fighting, the enemy, with thousands to spare, had flanked, and almost enveloped the regiment, and Colonel Allen ordered a retreat. At this terribly exposed position about forty men were lost, among them Lieut. Vail, Col. L. Smith, and about the next day, Lieut. Smith, and Col. A. dangerously wounded in the shoulder; four sergeants of Co. G, wounded, Michael E. O'Connell, Andrew Chambers, James Crawford and John M. Jones; Sergeant E. D. Bradford, Co. K, wounded; the color sergeant Co. E, wounded and since died, and Joseph L. Hooker, sergeant same company, killed. Capt. Williams received a slight wound in the left hand. The officers behaved gallantly.

The regiment fell back as steadily as possible under the fire of the advancing rebels, who had nearly surrounded them, and reformed about 80 rods in the rear of the first line, making an even line in the masses of the enemy who were not over twenty rods distant under thick cover, while the regiment was in an open wood. They at once opened fire on the rebels who halted in the edge of the underbrush, as they saw the 16th making a stand, and held them there for half an hour until they had flanked the 16th on both sides, the regiments on the right left having given away. This fire was very destructive, as the brush was so thick, and the prisoners testify, one of them from the enemy's regiment, acknowledging that his regiment lost nearly two-thirds of its men at this point. This may be exaggerated, but those who were detailed after the Monday's fight to bury the dead, counted two hundred dead rebels within a space of a little over

an acre. So dearly did they pay for their advance on the brave badger boys.

The retreat from this position was necessarily rather irregular, the wonder is that it was not a stampede. For about twenty rods the men obeyed the order of General Prentiss "to fall back and take it from tree to tree." The enemy were steadily advancing in overpowering number, in front and by each flank, and thus obliged the regiment to fall back, although the enemy advanced faster than the 16th. It was not until the 16th was driven back to the river, that one of our batteries, about 30 rods behind, was at this time firing right into the 16th.

At this point Col. Allen had two horses shot under him, the while as cool and steady as if on the parade ground. Lieut. Col. Fairchild, who had won the hearts of his men by his cool and cheerful heroism, then fell severely wounded in the thigh, and was carried back—burning with impatience because he could no longer lead his men. Capt. Train, Co. F, received a very severe wound. Capt. Wheeler, Co. G, and Sergt. Long, of the same company, were both wounded, ten or twelve men were killed, and about twenty-five wounded.

Then the colonel ordered the regiment to fall back to the next division line of battle, about eighty rods to the rear, for it must not be forgotten that the 16th had stood all this desperate work, almost alone.

During this retreat the rebel fire was constant from three sides, and at an average distance of not over twenty rods, the colonel being the last man on this retreat, and directing his men to form as soon as a tenable position could be reached. Many of the men, even in this terrible fire, stopped behind trees, and gave their respects to the pursuing enemy. To the right and left the line was abandoned by the supporting troops, and this line, except that immediately in rear of the regiment, was occupied by the solid columns of the enemy, advancing at double-quick. Several were wounded in this retreat.

The 16th passed by the reinforcements coming from the river, and then rallied and marched towards the river, to a spring for water, and for ammunition, for in their long fight they had expended their ammunition almost entirely. After accomplishing these objects, the regiment marched back in good order, and took a position about half a mile in the rear of their camp, from which they had been driven, immediately in the rear of the line of battle then engaged, by order of Gen. Prentiss, ready, after all their heavy losses, hard fighting, and fatigue, to do battle again.

They lay down upon the top of a ridge of ground, a short distance to the right of a battery, and where the shot and shell of the enemy were falling uncomfortably close, for about three quarters of an hour. The enemy then made an advance on the left of the battery, our lines giving way. A brigadier then ordered Col. Allen to advance in place of this broken line.

The regiment marched up in good order, and opened fire, the enemy being not over fifteen rods distant, advancing in a regular line which reached to the right and left as far as could be seen. There was a regiment to the right and left, fighting nobly. The 16th stood and discharged thirty-eight rounds, in perfect order, until these supplies were expended. Then the enemy rapidly taking their place.

Here, Col. Allen received a pretty severe wound in the arm, which had a little effect on his coolness, as though it had been a flea bite. Capt. Pease, Co. D, was wounded in the leg, from which he has since died, fighting like a tiger while he could stand. Lieut. Vail, Co. K, equally courageous, was severely wounded, and a few privates were killed and wounded. The loss would have been frightful, but the enemy being in a ravine fired too high.

When the regiment was thus flanked again and nearly out of ammunition, the colonel ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order to about half a mile of the Landing. Even in this desperate position, one private, Enoch KERRILL, Co. I, all honor to his heroism, persisted in remaining and firing his last two cartridges. When it arrived at this position it rested about half an hour, and received an order from Gen. Prentiss' Aid to advance half a mile to the support of a battery of siege guns, which had commenced to play on the enemy with terrible effect, tearing down whole platoons of the rebels, and shaking the ground like an earthquake. About this time the gunboats opened fire with similar effect.

Harvey had several which were lost, but a few which I had put down in my note book may be interesting. The general, and undoubtedly truthful, answers to inquiries after these incidents, was that every man was too busy to see what his neighbor was doing.

Sergeant Bradford, Co. K, loaded his rifle and stood looking deliberately into the rebel ranks, when Capt. Williams asked him why he did not fire. He said he was looking for his man. Just then the rebel fire died along to the front of the line, and the sergeant drew on him, fired, and the officer fell. This was told us as a specimen of the coolness of our men.

Private L. E. White of the same company, stood firing behind a tree, after the whole regiment had retreated. Lieut. Vail called to him, and told him he would be taken. The bullets were flying in a perfect storm all around. He replied that he would first fire what cartridges he had and did, and during a short lull in the battle, rejoined his regiment.

Capt. Williams lost two men, Ephraim Cooper and Wm. A. Clark, becoming aware of our position behind trees, they took their places, after the retreat and were then shot.

If I had time to have made thorough inquiries among the officers, I should have doubtless gathered a hundred instances like these.

The prisoners taken by the regiment were for some time firmly convinced that it was either a regiment of regulars, or of sharpshooters.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

SALT LAKE, April 19.

The legislature of the state Deseret assembled in this city on the 14th inst., in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Young. The governor's message is patriotic. Two United States senators are to be elected.

CAIRO, April 23.

A dispatch from the fleet of the 22d, says that for three days a gun has been fired. The combatants seemingly satisfied to save their powder, until something can be accomplished by its distribution. The enemy is reported to have 14 gunboats off the fort, together with the ram Manassas. The latter and seven of the former arrived on Sunday. Hollis has returned from New Orleans with the McRae. The Desoto left the fleet, yesterday, with a hundred bales of cotton, for Cairo, the first shipment north since the commencement of the rebellion.

NEW YORK, April 23.

The Post says: The rumors in regard to the conduct of the accomplished officer Gen. W. S. Smith, at Warwick river, appeared to have no foundation. Not only is he one of the most temperate men in the army, but we have the authority of a private dispatch from Gen. McClellan for saying that on the occasion alluded to, he gallantly and skillfully gained a great advantage for us, silencing the fire of a battery, which was splendidly done with little loss on our side.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

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WASHINGTON, April 23.

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The senate committee on territories has instructed its chairman to report a bill identical with that reported to the house by Mr. Ashley, organizing the territory of Arizona. One section extends the Wilmot provision over every territory now organized.

The following has been issued from the war department:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15th, 1862.

General Order No. 4.—The Secretary of War has observed with some surprise that the commander of one or two military departments, conceiving themselves empowered to do so, have undertaken to accept the resignation of and otherwise discharge from the service of the United States, officers commissioned or appointed by the President in the volunteer staff of the army. All such discharges are irregular, and unless confirmed by the President, void and of no effect. None but the President can discharge an officer appointed by himself, and as he has not delegated this power to any general, no general must attempt to exercise it. By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

By general orders, issued from the war department, adjutant general's office, April 16th, by direction of the president, Brigadier Surgeon J. H. Thomson, U. S. volunteers, is discharged from the service as an alarm to the recommendation of his commanding general, Maj. Gen. Burnside.

On the recommendation of Brig. Gen. Sumner, commanding second army corps, approved by Maj. Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Major Von Steinham, Capt. Rotticher and Capt. Camp, 68th regiment New York volunteers; Lieut. Lombard, battalion adjutant 8th Illinois cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon William West, New York artillery, are stricken from the rolls of the army for being captured by the enemy while struggling with authority, during the outposts of the army, March 29th, 1862.

The headquarters of Lieut. Col. Wm. Hoffman, 8th infantry, commissary general of prisoners, is transferred from New York city to Detroit.

This morning the senate military committee passed upon several nominations. Among those reported for confirmation were Gen. Shields, to be major general, and Col. Crittenden of Kentucky to be brigadier general.

Horatio King, Buchanan's postmaster general, was complicated, to-day, as commissioner, under the Dayton emancipation act, in place of Ex Mayor Berrie.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Times' special.—An officer of artillery in town, to-night, from Warren Junction, reports the rebels in strong force, on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in the direction of Gordonsville. Gen. Ewell is said to be at the crossing of the river, where the railroad bridge was burned, with 8,000 men. Gen. G. W. Smith is at Gordonsville, strongly entrenched, with 36,000 men, and Gen. Jackson is crossing over from the Shenandoah valley, to unite 8,000 men in the force, making a total column of 46,000. If the figures are reliable we are in a position to see that the rebels are managing this rebel army. I am assured by a gentleman of this city, whose position brings him in business contact with M. Mercier, that his mission had reference only to a large amount of valuable tobacco

belonging to the French government. The property is known as the Belmont tobacco. While there, it is said, that M. Mercier has undoubtedly examined somewhat into the condition of the bogus confederacy in order to report to the Emperor the true condition of things.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Capt. Cutting, of Gen. Burnside's staff, arrived here to-day, with despatches to the government. He states that General Reno commanded the national forces at the late reconnaissance to Elizabeth City. Capt. Cutting gives the following particulars of the affair.

On the 17th inst., Gen. Reno left Newbern and proceeded to Roanoke Island, from which place he took about 2,000 men and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be entrenched themselves on Saturday, an advance was made upon the rebels. The enemy opened fire with artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance, and from all appearances thought they had us in a trap of our own making.

Our troops immediately formed and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. We then immediately took possession of the town, and after remaining a few hours retired to the main army. Our force was about 2,000, under Gen. Reno, and three boat howitzers under Col. Howard. The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia regiment of 1,100 men, a portion of the Wise Legion, and two batteries of artillery. The enemy was totally routed with a loss of about 60 men. Our loss is about 12 killed and 48 wounded. Col. Hawkins, of the New York Zouaves, received a slight flesh wound in the arm. His adjutant was reported killed.

Information received from Union sources, is that the guns of the national forces under Gen. Burnside were probably opened on Fort Macon yesterday or to-day. General Park commands our forces.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

A republican caucus was held to-night at the capitol, about 20 members were present. Colfax in the chair, and Mr. McPherson, secretary. A general debate ensued on the confederate bills, in which Messrs. Blair, Corvode, Hickman, Olin and others participated. The discussion was somewhat of the character of that which has recently taken place in the house. The sense of the caucus seemed to be in favor of discriminating against the leading rebels in confiscation of all kinds of property. It was unanimously agreed to refer all bills pending in the house to a select committee of seven members, as moved to-day by Representative Olin.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, April 24.

Special to the Times, from Pittsburgh Landing.—General Mitchell's division arrived at Tusculum, Alabama, and has now possession of 200 miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburgh on the 22d.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Herald's dispatch.—A change in the navy department has been positively determined upon. The President is waiting only for the individual who is to fill the place of Secretary of the Navy. General Banks, Judge Davis, of Illinois, and Sprague, of Rhode Island, are each strongly urged for this position, but the selection has not yet been made.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Messrs. S. F. Rowland & Co., at the Continental Iron Works, at Greenpoint, have already laid the keel for three more marine batteries, similar in construction to the Monitor, though much larger. In a very few days, not less than 1100 hands will be employed in the construction of these guns. Each battery will be furnished with two turrets each, and have guns of the heaviest calibre. They will be of much greater power than the Monitor, and calculated for ocean service.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

Old Point boat has arrived. Passengers say it is reported that Gen. Burnside has received proposals from the governor of North Carolina for surrendering that state.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

The Inquirer says that Secretary Welles is to take the mission to Spain. His successor in the navy department is not known, certainly.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

At noon, to-day, was commenced the announcement of the decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast, and in the west and northwest, &c. A large number of bidders were in attendance at the postoffice department. The proposals for the Pacific coast are very much higher than formerly, and those for Kentucky and Missouri are considerably advanced, owing, doubtless, to the military disturbances in those states; while in Indiana, Arizona, and other states, the rates are lower. The sum total of the offers for the entire lettings, is about equal to that of four years ago, for similar service.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

House.—Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the house, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence between the French and United States governments, as may have been received within the last two months, relative to the present troubles in America. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Aldrich, from committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill authorizing a treaty to be made with the Indians of Utah, with a view to purchasing their lands; also a bill authorizing treaties with the Navajo, of New Mexico, defining their limits, and extinguishing their titles to lands outside of the United States. Referred to committee of the whole.

The house resumed the consideration of the confederate bills from yesterday. Mr. Lovjoy said that while the government is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion, it was sure that this unnatural and partial insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on this floor; those who defend slavery are the defenders of this rebellion, for slavery and rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable terms.

THE MARKETS.

Flour sales at New York, April 24. Flour sales at New York, April 24. Flour sales at New York, April 24.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ACKNOWLEDGES HIS OBLIGATION TO THE DEMOCRATS. Mr. Phillips has returned to Boston, and made a speech at Tremont Temple in that city. We quote a passage from the Boston Post's report of his remarks:

Mr. Phillips said the democratic party rears its head. It gave me the benefit of an incessant advertisement. I owe audiences of thousands and tens of thousands to the fact that a fortnight before I approached a city, the democratic press loaded its columns with advertisements for me. Cincinnati larled me with the most excellent advertisements sent me, and as her agents to the banks of the Mississippi. [Laughter.] There was a democratic endorsement that Cincinnati gave me—[Applause.] It opened my way to the hearts of the prairies so quickly that I was almost afraid men would suspect me of collusion.

The Richmond Enquirer says that this is "a guilty war on the part of the United States." We admit that it ought to be prosecuted.—Louisville Journal.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette. From the Eighth Regiment.

ON BOARD OF THE STEAMER MCLACHLAN, PITTSVILLE, TENN., April 15th, 1862.

MASSAS. EDITORS.—On the 11th we were ordered to cook four days rations and strike tents and move on the bank of the river. This was at New Madrid. We obeyed orders and remained on the bank of the river until Saturday night, 12th, at 12 o'clock, when we went on board of a steamer, and at one o'clock on Monday we got under way as we supposed for Memphis. The entire force stationed here were in advance of us except about 2,000 troops. We steamed down the river from New Madrid about 50 miles, where we were then met by the steamer B, with the assistant secretary of war on board, and ordered back to the first landing. Our division, consisting of troops on board of seven large transports, turned about and landed here. We are now awaiting orders. A large fleet is below us with several gun boats and mortar boats. We hear the river is so high at Randolph that we cannot land. How long we will lay here is unknown, but I think not long. The steamers are all here and we are living on board. We have very good fare at \$1.50 per day, beds, &c.; it is something in war to have a bed to sleep on. There is a large quantity of rebel goods here which were captured at No. 10, from the retreating party.

During last night our regiment lost two men overboard, one from company E, and one from my company. The man from my company was Conrad Palm, from Fulton. Both were swept away by the strong current and drowned. One of company D's men fell dead on the boat. So you see there are chances of men losing their lives in war without getting shot. Our regiment numbers less by one hundred to-day than when it left the state of Wisconsin.

We are on board of a splendid boat.

The weather is very warm, and the musquitoes are eating us up almost. The men have been out in the cane brakes and got some very nice fish poles, but have no lines and hooks to use them with.

Our mail will be sent to Cairo and will follow us.

Yours, &c.,

W. B. BRITTON,

Captain in 8th Reg't Wis. Vol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Tax-Payers

CITY OF JANESVILLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that tax lists containing the assessment of taxes in said city of Janesville, for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, have been committed to the custody of the city clerk, for collection; and the said clerk will receive payment of the taxes in said city, at his office, over the grocery store of H. L. Person, in said city, on the third Monday in May, 1862.

S. FOORD, Jr.,

Treasurer of the city of Janesville.

THE WIZARD OIL MAN

will cure those troubled with

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DIPHTHERIA,

Free of Charge,

If they will call at the

Myers House

During the day in our city.

Michigan Maple Sugar!

at

TERHUNE'S

New Auction and Commission Store.

NEW Styles

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Celebrated Skirts!

JUST received, The Patent Skirt, made of

J. Lane & Co. Patent Skirt, made of

Superior Quality and Manufacture.

Also, 1,000 dozen of the

Latest Style Skaters.

EMITH & BOSTWICK.

TAKE NOTICE.

Credit Business Played Out.

ON and after this date we shall sell strictly for cash

All accounts due us must be settled immediately

or they will be left for collection.

JACKMAN & ALDEN.

Farmer's Mill, Janesville, April 18th, 1862.

GENTLEMEN!

I am now opening the largest and best stock of

Hats and Caps

ever brought to Janesville, comprising the very

Latest Styles and Best Materials,

which must and will be sold

EXTREMELY LOW

for the cash, at the Hat Store, West side,

J. R. BEAL, JR.

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

Cephalic Pills.
CURE
Sick Headache.
CURE
Nervous Headache.
CURE
All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of the attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Constipation*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, delicate females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *laxative*, improving the *appetite*, *strengthening* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of *food*, and the *absence of disagreeable taste* renders it easy to administer the child.

W. H. TALLMAN, - - - - - H. W. COLLINS.

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
SUCCESSORS TO
Kolden, Kemp & Co.
PROPRIETORS.

Holden & Kemp, 1845.



HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1851.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
East Indian, European & American
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glazes, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians' Glass Ware, Pipes, and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Great Western Dispensary for Patent Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and supplied fully solicited.

Dec 12/57 TALLMAN & COLLINS.

A Great National Work.